

THE ANALYSIS OF THE FEATURES OF SUCCESS MOTIVATION PECULIAR TO SPORTS ICE-HOCKEY PLAYERS

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze the success motivation of the ice-hockey players peculiar to sports according to some variables. The total number of the participants is 136 of whom are 61 males and 75 females, attending to intercollegiate ice-hockey games. “Motivation Scale Peculiar to Sports”, developed by Wills (1982), adopted to Turkish and validity and reliability tests done by Tiryaki and Gödelek (1997), has been used in the determination of the motivation levels of the sportsmen. SPSS 15.0 for in the Windows program Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis H test and Spearman Correlation analysis are used in the statistical analysis of the findings. It has been determined at the end of the research that showing strength, gaining success and failure aversion which are the sub dimensions of the motivation in the sports success, demonstrate no significant differences according to gender, the aim of doing sports, the their financial expectation from sports and level of income ($P>0.05$). It has also been found out that as long as the scores of showing strength increase, the scores of gaining success motivation increase too ($p<0.05$); so as the motivation of gaining success increases, the motivation of failure aversion decreases. However it has been determined that the relationship between gaining success and failure aversion is statistically meaningless ($p<0.05$). As a result it can be said that there is need for many more studies to determine the factors, effecting the success motivation peculiar to sports among the ice-hockey players.

Keywords: Ice-hockey, sports, success motivation

Introduction

One of the important factors on the way to success is motivation. Even if motivation for success is not a feature coming from inborn, it is a factor that needs to be improved. The need for success in the human beings comes from the desire to be successful or superior. Thus, the more one has motivation for success, the harder he works (Umay, 2002). The concepts of motive and motivation are often used instead of each other but they have different meanings. While motive means to act to perform a duty, motivation includes the various internal and external reasons of action mechanisms which drive human organisms to behavior, determines the power and level of actions, manipulate behaviors and ensures the continuance of them (Akbaba, 2006).

There are many factors that affect sportive performance. These factors are divided as internal and external. The features which human beings have inborn, partly hereditary and can also undergo small changes in time, are the internal factors, affecting performance. The factors which are not caused by human structure and affect the performance from outside are external factors. One of the main external factors, effecting the sportive performance is the psychological features of the sportsmen (Bayraktar ve Kurtoğlu, 2009). The main feature of the said psychological features is motivation (İnce, 2008).

The motivation in the sportsmen emerges as a result of hope for success, fear of failure or failure aversion. If the hope of success is high and the fear of failure is low, the motivation for success increases. However, the increase in motivation for success can diverse according to personal features. The experience level of sportsmen also becomes leading factor (Yaman ve Duman, 2004). On the other hand the management and leadership approaches of the coaches are the factors, effecting the motivation levels of the students (Körük and friends. 2003). And also the sports types that sportsmen are interested in are important factors on the personal development. It has been determined in the recent studies that a number of psychological features, which some sports fields bear, (motivation, personal struggle, team spirit, concentration... etc.) can affect differently the individual's psychological and emotional structure (Salar and friends. 2012). The motivational structures of the sportsmen, who are interested in different sports, have also been analyzed in the many studies, being present in many studies (Callow and friends, 2001; Tazegül, 2012; Correia ve Esteves, 2007; Boixados and friends, 2004). The meaningful relationship between the motivation levels of sportsmen and the sportive success demonstrates the importance of the motivation concept in sports (Soyer and friends, 2010). For this reason the sportsmen's motivation for success must be followed all of their lives, the criteria, effecting the motivational processes, must be

determined and the studies, improving motivation, must be carried out. All of these matters are significant for sportive performance (Kaya ve Canbaz, 2005). The motivation is not only important for sportsmen but also attracts the attention of the scientists, studying at various different fields (Vallerand, 2004). Within the frame of that fact, it has been aimed to analyze the ice-hockey players' motivation for success peculiar to sports in this study.

Method

Participants

The collage ice-hockey players have participated voluntarily in this study. The detailed defining data is given in the Table 1.

Table 1. The defining statistical data

Variables	Sub variables	f	%
Gender	Female	61	44,9
	Male	75	55,1
	None	41	30,1
Level of income	500 TL and below	32	23,5
	501-1250 TL	33	24,3
	1251-200 TL	30	22,1
Economic expectation from Sports	Yes	31	22,8
	No	105	77,2
	Reputation	37	27,2
Aim of doing sports	Social Activities	75	55,1
	Economic income	12	8,8
	Gaining status	12	8,8

Instruments

“Motivation Scale peculiar to Sports” has been used as data collection tool. This scale was developed by Wills (1982) to measure the motivations of the sportsmen and adopted to Turkish by Tiryaki and Gödelek (1997). The reliability and validity study of the scale, developed by Tiryaki and Gödelek in 1997 is coherent with the age group of the participants of this research. There are 40 matters in the scale, consisting of 3 sub dimensions. The matters are arranged in the 5 mattered Likert Scale. The highness of the scores, gained from sub dimensions, “Showing Strength” and “Gaining Success” , of this scale demonstrates that while the motivation of the sportsman is high in related motivation dimensions, the low score shows the opposite. The high score, gained from the dimension of “Fear of Failure”

demonstrates that the stress level and fear of failure of sportsman are quite high. The data, related to the sub dimensions of the scale is given in Table 2.

Table 2. The data related to the sub dimensions of the scale

The data related to the sub dimensions	Sub dimensions of the scale		
	The motive of showing strength	The motive of gaining success	the motive of fear of failure
The number of matters	12	17	11
The minimum score that can be gained	12	17	11
The maximum score that can be gained	60	85	55
The average scores (X±SD)	36,38±5,7	58,41±7,1	31,39±6,7

Whereas the scores gained from the sub dimensions of the motive of showing strength and fear of failure are average, the score gained from the motive of gaining success is a little bit higher above the average.

Analysis

In the analysis of the data SPSS 15.0 for Windows packet program has used. At the end of the reliability analysis the coherence co-efficient figure of Cronbach's Alpha has been determined as 0,75. The highness of this value above 0,60 is the demonstration of the reliability of the scale that can be analyzed. One Sample Kolmagorov-Smirnov test has been applied for the determination of the data whether it shows normal distribution or not, and it has been observed that the data related to sub dimensions does not show normal distribution. Thus parametrical analysis methods have been used. Mann Whitney U test has been done for the comparison according to gender and the expectation from the sports. Kruskal Wallis H test has been applied in the aim of comparisons for level of income and the aim of doing sports. Spearman Correlation Analysis has been used to analyze the relationship of the data and each other, related to the sub dimensions. Also defining statistics have been used to determine the average of the data, related to sub dimensions. On the other hand in the analysis of the personal information frequency and percentage distribution have been used.

Results

Table 3. The comparison of motivation levels of participants according to gender, level of income, economic expectation from sports and the aim of doing sports.

Variables	Sub Variables	The Motive of Showing strength	The motive of gaining success	The motive of fear of failure	The level of meaningfulness		
		X±SS	X±SS	X±SS	The Motive of Showing strength	The motive of gaining success	The motive of fear of failure
Gender	Female (n=61)	35.74±5.9	59.07±7.4	30.56±6.9	Z= -.98	Z= -.92	Z= -1.3
	Male (n=75)	36.89±5.4	57.88±6.9	32.07±6.5	P= .323	P= .356	P= .190
	None (n=41)	36.34±5.7	57.98±6.8	31.76±7.1			
Level of income	500< TL (n=32)	37.41±5.6	60.38±6.7	32.25±6.5	X ² = 3.1	X ² = 2.7	X ² = 1.8
	501-1250 TL (n=33)	36.67±5.9	58.03±8.3	30.70±6.6	P= .369	P= .433	P= .612
	1251> TL (n=30)	35.00±5.6	57.33±6.6	30.73±6.8			
Economic expectation from sports	Yes (n=31)	36.42±5.9	59.97±6.8	30.32±7.0	Z= -.05	Z= -1.3	Z= -1.1
	None (n=105)	36.36±5.6	57.95±7.2	31.70±6.6	P= .958	P= .173	P= .252
	Reputation (n=37)	36.22±5.4	58.27±7.5	31.78±6.7			
The aim of doing sports	Social Activities (n=75)	36.72±5.7	58.33±7.2	31.20±6.8			
	Economic income (n=12)	37.25±5.1	59.25±7.2	33.33±6.0	X ² = 2.5 P= .458	X ² = .25 P= .968	X ² = 2.1 P= .535
	Gaining status (n=12)	33.83±6.5	58.50±6.6	29.42±7.2			

When the table is analyzed, it is certain that there are differences in the sub scales of motivation according to some variables. Even if there are differences according to some variables, statistically a meaningful difference cannot be found according to the status of gender, level of income, economic expectation from sports and the aim of doing sports in the sub dimensions of the motive of showing strength, gaining success and fear of failure ($p>0,05$).

	Correlation	The motive of gaining success	The motive of fear of failure
The Motive of Showing strength	r	.509	-.111
	p	.000	.198
The Motive of gaining success	r		-.380
	p		.000

When the table above is analyzed, it can be seen that as the scores of showing strength increase, the scores of gaining success also increase ($p < 0,05$). There is no meaningful relation between the scores of the motive showing strength and the motive of fear of failure ($p > 0,05$). In addition to that, as the scores of gaining success increase, the scores of fear of failure decrease.

Discussion And Conclusion

It has been determined for the ice-hockey players that the sub dimensions of the motivation for sports, showing strength, gaining success and fear of failure do not show difference according to genders of the sportsmen. While gender has not affected the motivation for sports as indicated in some studies (Kılınç and friends, 2012), in some other studies it has been determined that gender has affected the sub dimensions of the motivation for sports (Soyer and friends, 2010; Aktaş and friends. 2006). It is known that the motivation for success is a psychological feature (Şirin, 2008), and the field of sport affects the motivational features of the sportsmen (Salar and friends, 2012; Tazegül, 2012). Within this context, the male and female sportsmen's, who have participated to our research, competing in the same field of the sports and having same characteristics features for both genders can be the main reason that there has not been a difference related to motivation for success between the genders.

It has been determined that the levels of income of sportsmen do not affect the sub dimensions of the motive for the sports at a meaningful level. It has also found that the economic expectation features from sports are also a factor, not affecting the motivation peculiar to sports for the ice-hockey players. It has also determined that in the other studies, supporting our research, the motivation for success of the sportsmen does not show difference according to level of income (Kılınç and friends., 2012). It has been mentioned in the other studies, done on the individuals, working in various occupations, the income is an important factor, effecting the psychological features of employees in either negative or positive way (Geri and friends, 2008; Çarıkçı, 2000; İşcan and Timuroğlu, 2010). In this study, the income levels of sportsmen are close to each other, this fact causes the difference of the motivational features according to the income levels and economic expectations

It has been found that the aim of doing sports does not affect the sub dimensions of success at the sports for ice-hockey players. In the researches, carried on sportsmen, performing different fields, it has been mentioned that those sportsmen perform sports for different purposes (Alibaz and friends., 2006; Karabulut and friends., 2010). As the ice-hockey players, participating

our research, are playing at the same rating, their aim of doing sports may not differ.

As the scores of showing strength, the sub dimension of the motivation for success peculiar to sports, increase, the scores gaining success also increase. It has been found that while the relationship between the motive of showing strength and the motive of gaining success is statistically meaningful, the relationship between the motive of gaining success and the motive of fear of failure is statistically meaningless. It is an expected outcome that when we consider the levels of sportsmen's motivation increases sportive success and the continuity of success (Şirin and friends, 2008) and the sportsmen, possessing high motivation, struggle for more success (Vallerand, 2004), the sportsmen, having higher motive of showing strength, possess higher motivation for gaining success. Furthermore it has been known that as the sportsmen's success increases, the expectation of them increases too (Abakay ve Kuru, 2011), and the sportsmen, who are in need of success, try to perform better (Salar ve ark., 2012). It can be considered that the motive for success can help to decrease the motive of fear of failure for those sportsmen.

As a result, it has been determined that ice-hockey players' motivation peculiar to sports has not shown a meaningful difference according to the gender, income, economic expectation from sports, and the aim of doing sports. The main reasons of these results are similar socio-economic backgrounds and the male and female sportsmen's competing in the same classifying. As the scores showing strength that is one of the sub dimensions of success motivation, increase, the scores related to the sub dimension of gaining success increase, too. It has been considered that the main reasons behind this fact are that the higher the motive of showing strength, the more the sportsmen desire to success, and they try to work hard for success and aim to demonstrate themselves

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